

4c
FILE
COPY

MAIN FILE MAIN FILE

JPRS: 4564

25 April 1961

SOVIET-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP IS INDESTRUCTIBLE

-Intrabole-

Unsigned

19990112 126

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
1636 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

[DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3]

1000

SOVIET-CHINESE TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FOREWORD

This publication was prepared under contract by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organization established to service the translation and research needs of the various government departments.

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
1330 CONSTITUTION AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

JPRS: 4564

CSO: 1701-S

SOVIET-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP IS INDESTRUCTIBLE

Following is the translation of an unsigned article in
Politicheskoye Samoobrazovaniye (Political Self-Education,
No 2, Moscow, 1961, pages 12-15.)

On 14 February 1950 the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic signed the Pact of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. Since then the Soviet and Chinese peoples, together with the peoples of the entire socialist camp, have been observing this significant date annually. The 11th anniversary of the signing of the pact is celebrated this year.

The Soviet-Chinese pact has welded forever the brotherly friendship of the two great peoples. This historic document reflects their strong determination to march forward hand-in-hand to the cherished goal -- communism, to develop in every possible way their economic and cultural ties, and -- in the event of an attempt on the part of an imperialist aggressor to attack either of the two countries -- to rise resolutely to each other's defense.

The Soviet-Chinese pact is a model of international relations based on the principles of equality and respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is permeated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism from beginning to end. This pact serves the peace, progress, and interests of the entire progressive humanity.

Time bears out the great vitality and stability of these principles and their enormous historical significance in the matter of strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the entire world socialist system of preservation of peace in the whole world, and of restraining of the imperialist war-mongers. "Soviet-Chinese friendship," points out comrade N. S. Khrushchev, "serves the fundamental interests of our countries, and those of the entire socialist camp, as well as the cause of peace in the whole world. The indestructible fraternal amity of our great peoples, and of the peoples of the entire socialist bloc, is an invincible bulwark of peace and security of the peoples and a guarantee of the coming victories of socialism and communism."

The Chinese people have been convinced more than once in the brotherly friendship and unselfishness of the Soviet people and in their infinite devotion to the ideas of proletarian internationalism. The Chinese workers have felt before, and are feeling constantly now, the support of the Soviet people in the difficult years of the revolutionary struggle, as well as in the years of peace-time socialist constructions.

During the period of fulfillment by the CPR (Chinese People's Republic) of its first 5-year plan (1953-1957), the Soviet Union assisted the workers of people's China in the construction of 166 large industrial projects. The Soviet people helped their Chinese brothers build at Ch'angch'un the largest automobile plant in Asia, the tractor factory at Loyang, and to reconstruct and expand the Anshan Metallurgical Combine, the largest in the country. Many thousands of Soviet experts shared their experience with Chinese workers, helping them to build the new socialist economy and culture.

The Soviet Union was of great help to China in scientific development. Large number of Chinese students and post-graduate students have attended, and are attending, Soviet universities. An atomic reactor for scientific research purposes was constructed in the CPR with the help of Soviet scientists.

The Soviet people, on the other hand, had the opportunity of satisfying themselves, during the entire period of the existence of people's China, that the Chinese people are selfless fighters for socialism and loyal friends and allies of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports sister China in her fight for liberation of the original Chinese territory, the Island of Taiwan, and exposes the imperialist propaganda about the so-called "two Chinas," which is aimed at separation of Taiwan from China. The Soviet people's support of the just demands of the CPR is a reliable guarantee that the imperialist aggressors and adventurers, who have not yet discarded their criminal plans, will suffer an utter defeat.

The reactionary imperialist circles are attempting to isolate the Chinese People's Republic from the outside world and to disrupt the development of her international connections. They seek to deprive the Chinese people of their legitimate place in the United Nations. However, this entire scheme is doomed to inevitable failure. The imperialist policy of non-recognition of great China is already cracking up. In spite of the intentions of American imperialists, the role of China in international relations and in the struggle for the strengthening the economic and political collaboration among all nations, is growing continuously. The Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations are striving consistently for the complete restoration of the lawful rights of the Chinese people.

In the words spoken by Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev at the 15th session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet people have again persistently demanded that the CPR be given its legitimate seat in the UN. N. S. Khrushchev's address evoked the feeling of profound gratitude on the part of the Chinese people and stirred up an immense response in the entire world. The hour is approaching when a complete victory will crown the efforts of the peace loving peoples directed to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Pact of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance signed by the USSR and the CPR plays an enormous role in the matter of peace and security of the Far East, as well as of the entire world. The firmly established Soviet-Chinese friendship is a mighty factor which grows constantly in its significance. The efforts of the Soviet and Chinese peoples

at the 1954 Geneva conference resulted in the termination of hostilities in Indo-China and mapped out concrete measures for normalization of the situation in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The Soviet Union and China, as well as all other peace-loving nations, came out against foreign intervention in internal affairs of Laos. The sympathy of the entire progressive humanity is on the side of the people of Laos who are fighting heroically for their liberty and independence.

The imperialists would embark on any adventure in order to undermine the solidarity and unity of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and of the peoples of the entire socialist camp. However, the 1960 Moscow conference of representatives of the communist and labor parties, has proved once again that the hopes of imperialists are not destined to be fulfilled. The Manifesto adopted at this conference demonstrated to the whole world the monolithic power of the international communist movement and of its unity and solidarity based on the Marxist-Leninist principles. "The experience of the development of the socialist countries," announces the Manifesto, "proved once again that the most important international conditions for its attainment are: mutual assistance and support, and utilization of all advantages of unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist bloc. Calculations of the imperialists, renegades, and revisionists on the possibility of a split within the socialist camp, are built on sand and, therefore, are doomed to failure. All socialist countries cherish as the apple of the eye, the unity of the socialist camp."

In January 1961 the 9th Plenum of the Eighth Convocation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China approved unanimously the Manifesto and the Appeal directed to the peoples of the world, which were adopted at the conference by the representatives of the communist and labor parties. The meeting called upon all members of the party, and upon the people at large, to fight for realization of the aims of the documents adopted at the conference, and to strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement.

"Strengthening our unity with the Soviet Union, strengthening our unity with all socialist countries," says comrade Mao Tse-tung, "this is our basic course and there lie our best interests."

One of the important results of the conference of the representatives of communist and labor parties is the fact that it afforded further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China, and among all the countries of the world socialist camp.

The visit paid the Soviet Union by the party-government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic played a significant role in consolidating the fraternal ties of the two great peoples.

The CPR party-government delegation headed by comrade Liu Shao-ch'i which participated in the celebration of the 43rd anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution, have traveled in the Soviet Union, visiting Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk. The Soviet population extended a most cordial and warm hospitality to the dear Chinese guests wherever they went.

Before his departure, comrade Liu Shao-ch'i said: "We are deeply convinced that, as a result of our visit to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the friendship between the peoples of

our two countries will be greatly strengthened and will develop further, while solidarity between our two parties and countries will increase even more."

While observing the 11th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Pact of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, the Soviet people reiterate again and again how dear to them are the fraternal ties of friendship with the great Chinese people, and how proud they are of the successes of the CPR in the building of socialism.

Our mighty motherland is at the peak of all her strength. She marches without hesitation along the road of communism. The results of the second year of the Seven-Year Plan clearly show the enormous successes achieved by the Soviet people. During the two years of the Seven-Year Plan, the gross industrial production increased by 22.1%, instead of the planned 17%. The country received an additional 11.3 billion rubles' worth of production. The Soviet people are now struggling with enormous ardour for the fulfillment and overfulfillment -- ahead of time -- of the third-year program of the Seven-Year Plan which would draw our country still closer to communism.

The January Plenum of the CC CPSU was an important event in the life of our people. The session decided to convene the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in October of this year, and worked out an impressive program for the further rise in agriculture and in the production of an abundance of agricultural products.

The Chinese people are marching forward on the road of building a new society together with the Soviet people and the peoples of the entire socialist camp. The deepest socialist reforms have been successfully carried out in the country. This resulted in the solution of the most difficult problem of the construction of socialism, namely, the voluntary transition of the peasantry from private enterprise towards the path of cooperative socialist economy. Socialist industry is being developed rapidly. As was pointed out at the 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the annual increase in the gross industrial production for the past three years exceeded 40%, which is twice as much as the annual increase in industrial production attained during the period of the First Five-Year Plan. In 1957 China was the ninth country in the world in steel smelting; now she is in the sixth place in the production of steel. The material and technical basis of industry has been significantly consolidated. The stock of available machinery has more than doubled since 1957. The number of engineers and technicians is twice as great. Irrigation has been developed extensively in the CPR; as a result of irrigation constructions, the areas of cultivated land increased by some 20 million hectares during the past three years. Technical equipment for agricultural needs has improved. For example, for the past three years, the power of the irrigation pumping installations has increased approximately nine times. The tractor fleet has almost trebled during the same period.

The tremendous scope of the peace-time work unfolding in the vast spaciousness of the USSR, China, and other countries of the socialist camp influences greatly the very course of world history. By their creative labors the workers of socialist countries inspire the peoples of the

capitalist nations to fight against imperialism. The countries of the socialist system are now successfully solving the world-wide historical problem of attaining -- in the shortest possible time -- a decisive victory in the economic competition with capitalism, and in overtaking and surpassing the most developed capitalist countries in per-capita production.

The Soviet people love deeply and respect the talented and hard-working Chinese people. Soviet-Chinese friendship is tremendously important for the preservation of peace in the whole world, and for the further development of the entire international communist and labor movement. The economic, scientific, and cultural ties between the Soviet and Chinese peoples are growing and becoming stronger. An extensive and useful activity in this connection is being carried out by the Soviet-Chinese friendship societies. Peoples of the Soviet Union and China are being rallied and united by the ideology of the working class -- namely, Marxism-Leninism -- and the mutual interests in the struggle for peace, democracy, socialism, and communism. The friendship of our great peoples is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, which cements the unity of all countries of the socialist camp and helps them to achieve significant victories and to overcome all the difficulties on the way to creation of a new society. No force can weaken the strong ties of friendship of the brother-peoples.

Marking the 11th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Pact of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, the Soviet people wholeheartedly offer their wishes to our friends and allies, the great Chinese people, for new successes in the socialist development.